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26. (New) A method for altering signal transduction in an APB domain-containing signal transduction pathway comprising administering to a patient a therapeutically effective amount of an agent which decreases binding between an APB recognition region present in a first protein and an APB domain present in a second protein.

27. (New) The method of claim 26, wherein said decreased binding is the result of said agent binding to said APB domain.

28. (New) The method of claim 27, wherein said binding to said APB domain produces an increase or decrease in signal transduction compared to signal transduction prior to said binding to said APB domain.

29. (New) The method of claim 26, wherein said decreased binding is the result of said agent binding to said APB recognition region.

30. (New) The method of claim 29, wherein said binding to said APB recognition region produces an increase or decrease in signal transduction compared to signal transduction prior to said binding to said APB recognition region.

31. (New) The method of claim 26, wherein said first protein is a receptor tyrosine kinase and said second protein is Shc.

32. (New) The method of claim 26, wherein said agent is selected from the group consisting of organic molecules, inorganic molecules and polypeptides.

33. (New) The method of claim 32, wherein said agent is a polypeptide comprising at least 30% sequence identity to said APB domain in Shc.

34. (New) The method of claim 32, wherein said agent is a polypeptide comprising at least 20% sequence identity to said APB domain in Shc.

35. (New) The method of claim 31, wherein said receptor tyrosine kinase is selected from the group consisting of EGF receptor, HER-2, and Trk.